Richmond Papers
XI 6

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 78 of Vol. VI.] *A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.* [Whole No. 599]

RICHMOND:—Printed (on *TUESDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun. near the Vendue Office of M. Vandewall.

(*Four Dollars per Annum—Paid in Advance.*) FRIDAY, January 18, 1799. (*Ten Cents Single.*)

Notice.

The Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have this day commenced business under the firm of

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD, & CO

WHO HAVE NOW FOR SALE,

BAR-IRON,
QUEENSWARE, in crates,
COFFEE,
NAILS,
CANDLES, &c.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.
FREDERICK ARGYLE.

Richmond, 1st Jan. 1799.

N. B. Those indebted to either of them individually, will no doubt see the propriety of making speedy settlement, and are hereby requested to make payment as soon as possible.

FOR SALE,

By the Piece or Package,

An Assortment of

India White Goods

Consisting of

Baftas,
Gurrahs,
Coffacs,
Salgathys, and
Mamoodies.

—Also—

Antigua Rum, per Hhd.
Coffee, per Barrel,
Pepper & Ginger by the Bag.

Apply to

Samuel Myers, or
Joseph Marx.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1799. tf

This day is Published,

And for Sale at S. Pleasant's Printing-Office Richmond,

THE

LETTERS OF CURTIUS,

ADDRESSED TO

General Marshall.

January 4, 1799.

FOR SALE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF

KENTUCKY LAND,

LYING on the waters of Straight Creek a north branch of Cumberland river—the land is extremely good, and may be had on advantageous terms—Good title will be given—Enquire of the Printer,

December 6, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intends on the first of December next, to commence business in the

Auction & Commission

LINE,

In the store in the town of Manchester, opposite Johnson's Ware-House, and lately occupied by Messrs. John Hendrick & Co. at which place Goods will be thankfully received.—Any business entrusted to his management will be strictly attended to, and the utmost punctuality observed.

WILLIAM BALL.

Nov. 27, 1798.

Lately Published,

And for Sale at Samuel Pleasants' Printing Office, Richmond,

[Price 2 shillings]

A SELECTION OF

HYMNS AND Spiritual Songs

From the best Authors,

By ANDREW BROADDUS, V. D. M

May 14.

Oyster and Porter
HOUSE.

George Watson

KEEPS a house of the above description, near the Bason of the Canal in this City, for the Entertainment of such Gentlemen as may please to call on him.

Richmond, October 5.

I SHALL attend at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 26th day of January next, to receive proposals for furnishing at the place intended for the public manufactory of arms, at the west end of Richmond,

231,200 *Cypress Shingles*

of the best quality, 22 inches long, 4 wide and 3-4 of an inch thick.

JOHN CLARKE.

December 13, 1798.

Poems and Compositions
IN PROSE, BY

WILLIAM MUNFORD,

Of the county of Mecklenburg, and state of Virginia;

ARE JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE
At the Printing Office of
SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Junior.

Price One Dollar.

COPIES of this work may be also had at Messrs. Prichard & Davidson's book-store, in Richmond; of Mr William Prentis, printer and Mr. John Grammer, post master, Petersburg.

Just Published,

By Samuel Pleasants, jun. and for Sale at his Printing-Office, Richmond,

The Virginia Almanack
FOR THE YEAR 1799.

The ASTRONOMICAL part by Isaac Briggs.

—*Containing*—

THE rising, setting, places and eclipses of the sun and moon; the phases, place of the ascending node, latitude and southing of the moon; the places & aspects of the planets (including the lately discovered planet, Georgian;) the rising, setting and outhing of the planets, and the most conspicuous fixed stars; conjunctions of the planets, with fixed stars; the equation of time true within half a second, for the noon of every day in the year.

—Also—

Superior and county courts in Virginia
Public officers of the state
Members of the Senate and House of Delegates
Table of Stamp Duties
Roads, from Richmond to Portsmouth Virginia; from Richmond to Portsmouth New Hampshire; from Richmond to the Sweet Springs—and from Richmond to Savannah, Georgia.
Friends yearly meetings
Members of Congress from Virginia
Tables of Interest
Tables of the weight and value of coins as they pass in the respective states of the union, with their sterling and federal value
Benevolence and Humanity
The Whistle, by doc. Franklin
Emilius and Clara, or the happy pair
The folly of inconsistent expectations
Resignation to Providence recommended as the duty of all
The wisdom of Providence in the variety of the seasons
Anecdotes.

POETRY.

A farmer to his friend
Ledyard's praise of women
Beauty's value, by Shakespeare
Gather your rose buds
Edwin and Eugelina by Doctor Goldsmith
Song; The waves were hush'd the sky serene.

TO BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On Wednesday the 23d of this month, at the late Dwelling House of William Reynolds, deceased, of Henrico county, the

Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

Of which he died possessed—The stock of HORSES, &c. &c.——Nine months credit will be allowed for all sums above Five Dollars, on the purchasers entering into Bond with security approved by the

TRUSTEE.

January 9, 1799.

At the same time and place
WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH,
Several

Valuable Slaves,

Among which there is a good WOMAN COOK and a MAN SERVANT, accustomed to taking care of horses and house-business, by the

TRUSTEE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 27.

Mr. Otis said, the committee to whom was referred the bill for amending the stamp act, with respect to the duty payable on foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading, had received information from the Commissioners of the Revenue, stating that it would be necessary to provide some compensation for the supervisors, who had the management of the Stamp business, as the present law provides none. The committee had also suggested the propriety of making some other alterations in the bill; he therefore moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the farther consideration of this bill, with a view to have it recommitted to the select committee who reported it.

The motion was carried, and the bill was re-committed, Mr. Otis afterwards made a report of the proposed amendments; but owing to some informality, the report was not received.

The bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, was read the third time and passed; as was also the bill respecting balances reported to be due from certain states, by the Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and the several states, 55 votes being in favour of its passage.

Mr. Thatcher, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, made a report of the expiring laws, which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker was proceeding to take the sense of the house on proceeding with the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the Bankrupt bill; when

Mr Sewall moved to postpone this subject till to-morrow, in order to consider the amendment yesterday proposed by his colleague, and this morning laid upon the desk.

The motion being agreed to,

Mr. Griswold called up for consideration the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of amending the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, so as to provide a penalty for any citizen who shall usurp the executive authority of this government, by commencing or carrying on, any correspondence with the government of any foreign prince or state, relative to controversies or disputes, which do or shall exist betwixt such prince or state and the United States.

The resolution having been read,

Mr. Nicholas said, he believed this to be a new subject of general legislation; and, as such, he did not apprehend there was any necessity for making the proposed inquiry; and, if it had any particular object in view, the motion appeared to him premature. If it was founded upon what had been seen in the public papers relative to the conduct of a certain gentleman who has lately been in France, he thought the mover ought to have waited until the President of the United States had put the house in possession of facts on this subject; which, though promised three weeks ago, had not yet been received. Indeed he did not know but the conduct of this house in giving an opinion upon these dispatches, before they are received, had prevented the communication; and if the house should proceed to legislate upon them, the President may suppose they have no desire to see what he has promised to lay before them, and withhold them altogether. If any particular object has given occasion to this new kind of legislation, the house ought to know it. He had hoped that no change had taken place in the affairs of this country with respect to foreign nations, which could have directed the resentments of gentlemen to any particular person. He had hoped things were mending, and he had gathered these hopes from the address of the President at the opening of the session, as in that address, he seemed to wish to argue down the too sanguine hopes of a speedy reconciliation which might arise from the communication which he had to make on the subject. This was not only the impression which the address had made upon his mind, but it was, as far he had learnt, the general impression. Indeed, he found a different tone even amongst those gentlemen who had always been the loudest in their cry for war, from what existed when he last parted with them. Nothing was then heard, but a *declaration of war*—now he heard nothing of the kind. Thinking, therefore, as he did, that the subject is of too novel a kind for general legislation, without some good reason being assigned for it; and that the house does not possess sufficient information, if the measure be levelled at a particular object, he was opposed to the motion.

Mr Griswold said, the gentleman from Virginia had mistaken the object of his resolution, in supposing it had reference to any particular person. Its object, said Mr G is general, and I think of the first importance I think it necessary to guard, by law, against the interference of individuals in the negociation of our executive with the governments of foreign countries. The present situation of Europe, in his opinion call aloud for a regulation of this kind. He did not know but an interference of this kind might have already taken place; but the object of this motion was prospective, and had nothing to do with what is past. If, said Mr G. offences of this kind are to pass unnoticed, it may be in the power of an individual to frustrate all the designs of the executive. The agent of a faction, if such a faction shall exist, be sent to a foreign country to negociate in behalf of that faction, in opposition to the authority of the executive, and will any one say, that such an offence ought not severely to be punished? It certainly ought. Placing the subject in this point of view, he thought it the duty of the legislature to enquire into it. He was not certain that adequate provision could be made for the punishment of offences of this kind, but he wished the matter to go to a committee for consideration. He hoped no occasion would ever arise for bringing into operation a law of this kind; but if it should it would be well to be prepared to meet it. He could not see why this should be considered as a subject of irritation, as no gentleman would pretend to say, that an unauthorised individual ought to exercise a power which should influence the measures of a foreign government with respect to this country. This power has been delegated by the constitution to the president; and said Mr G. the people of this country might as well meet and legislate for us, or erect themselves into a judicial tribunal, in place of the established judiciary, as that any individual, or set of persons should take upon him or themselves this power, vested in the executive. Gentlemen may say, that all this is right; but in his opinion, such practices would be destructive of the principles of our government. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would be agreed to.

Mr Nicholas had no idea that the gentleman from Connecticut could mean to make this law retrospective; but he thought the house ought to have more information on the subject, before they undertook to legislate upon it. The constitution having defined what treason shall be, he conceived it was not in the power of the legislature to create a new offence of this kind; and if it could, he thought it would be unecessary. Whether the gentleman had any reference in what he said of a faction, to a faction existing at present in this country, he could not tell, he would say, however, that if he had had any share in sending the gentleman alluded to, to France, he should not be ashamed to confess it: he should not be ashamed or afraid to promote the peace of his country. Nor, were it not for the apparent arrogance of such a step, should he himself be afraid of crossing the Atlantic, if he could procure peace for his country. Nor did he think the people of America would be offended with him for thus acting. If, said Mr Nicholas, all individual interference is to be prohibited, the president having declared all negociation to be at an end, how is peace to be procured? Who, said he, are so likely, to take a step in a business of this kind as those who are to share the enjoyment of peace? The mischief of which gentlemen see in a conduct of this kind, he could not understand. If, said he, any individual or set of men were bent upon involving the country in war, the case would be very different. —He could not be content to class the two descriptions of persons together.

Mr. Rutledge thought this resolution was become more necessary from the observations which had been made upon it. He did not believe the mover of the present proposition had reference to any particular person; the law was to be of a prospective operation. If the transaction alluded to came before this house, he hoped it would be taken up in a more serious point of view. But when gentlemen come forward, and declare that there is no impropriety in an individual attempting to influence the conduct of a foreign government with respect to this country, he thought it high time to pass a law on the subject; for if all the discontented people of this country are to be suffered to hamper and negociate with foreign powers, it would lead to the most serious consequences. If, said Mr. R our situation were a novel one, gentlemen might accuse me of possessing a gloomy mind; but let us look at the present situation of the countries of Europe, and profit by what we see there. They have most of them suffered by means which this resolution proposes to guard against. The patriotic party in Holland, previous to their revolution, had their agent in France; and unauthorised individuals had every where been employed in the subversion of old establishments. We know, said he, that United Irishmen, who have deluged their country in blood, had their agents in France, who instructed the French army where to land, where to find pikes, provisions and other necessaries, for the work of devastation.

Profiting from the example of Europe, Mr. R. wished the legislature of this country to guard against similar misfortunes; for, said he, are the people of this country more patriotic, more wise, more enlightened, or more attached to their government, than the people in other parts of the world? He believed not. There are, said he, in all countries, some portion of discontented persons, who are dissatisfied with the administration of their government, and will endeavour, by every means in their power, to alter it. In every government, constituted like ours, such a description of persons will exist.

What, said Mr. R. is the situation of this country? The general government is authorised to make treaties, to regulate commerce and other national concerns, with which the state governments are not permitted to have any concern; and yet, though none of the sixteen sovereign states are permitted to interfere in this respect, it is asserted that an individual may, with propriety, present himself at the bar of the council of Five Hundred, or of the executive directory, as the representative of a patriotic society, of Virginia or any other state, to speak on these subjects. There may be gentlemen, said Mr. R. who consider the administration of the general government as hostile to the liberties of the country; and their zeal may carry them so far as to believe it to be their duty to do all in their power to overturn the whole system, to effect which, they may think a French army and a French invasion necessary. And if the citizens of this country shall be permitted to have intercourse with foreign governments, they may do the greatest injury to this country under what they conceive to be the best intentions, which, though they may not be rewarded here, they will rest confident will be rewarded in Heaven! And shall these persons, said he, go unpunished? If so, the consequence must be a division of the people of this country from their government.—Mr. R. thought this a good measure of national defence; and he declared that he had seen nothing in the address of the president, nor in any thing else which could influence the mind of the most sanguine legislator to weaken his desire for effective measures of defence. If our prospects had brightened at all, it was entirely owing to the energy and wisdom which directed the measures of the last session. He hoped the same spirit would be continued, and that measures would be taken to prevent our citizens from holding any improper intercourse with foreign governments.

Mr. Gallatin. It has been said by gentlemen who support this resolution, that it has no reference to any thing which has taken place. It may be so; but although it has no reference to what has already been done, those gentlemen will not say that such a resolution would have been brought forward, unless a certain event had taken place. This will not be denied. It is therefore, proper, said he, before we enter into this business, that we should have some information on that subject; and this information the house, had a right to expect since the president had promised it at the commencement of the session. He conceived this proper, because, if the house were to legislate upon so novel a subject, in order to prevent future injuries to the United States, they ought first to know how the injury which gave rise to the measure, has been committed. But, said Mr. G. if this proposition is brought before the house on the ground of general legislation, it is extremely improper in itself. He would not deny that there might be an interference with the executive authority of the United States, which it would be proper to punish by law; still less was he disposed to deny, that who should embark in foreign aggressions against this country, and and men who should attempt to subvert the constitution, by foreign aid, ought to be liable to punishment; and such, he was pretty confident, are already liable to punishment.

But, said Mr G. let us examine the resolution. It is not intended in the least to cover this ground. It proposes only to provide punishment for such persons as shall attempt to check the negociations of the Executive. Nothing is here said about aggression; but only to provide punishment for such persons as shall usurp the Executive authority, by commencing or carrying on any correspondence with any foreign government, relative to existing controversies or disputes. In the first place, he would ask how gentlemen could call "carrying on *any correspondence*," an act of usurpation over the executive authority? The gentleman from South-Carolina had said that this was as much an usurpation of executive authority, as it would be an usurpation of the judicial authority, for a set of unauthorised persons to take upon themselves the power of trying causes. Mr G. did not think the two cases analogous; but he would state a case with respect to individual proceedings, in his opinion perfectly similar. Suppose, said he, I had a law suit with an individual, and a third person, unauthorised by me, should write a letter to my adversary, with a view of procuring a reconciliation betwixt us; this would be an exactly similar case. He could not conceive how a man who has no power of attorney, can usurp the executive authority.

Again, the resolution says, that any person who shall usurp the executive authority, by carrying on *any correspondence* with a foreign government. The proposition here covers far too much ground. He would suppose a merchant, or owner of a vessel, whose property had been plundered by the vessels of a foreign government, were to enter into a correspondence with that government for the restoration of his property. Would gentlemen wish a person of this description to be punished? certainly not; and yet certainly he would come within the meaning of this resolution. He would go further, and suppose an American citizen, who shall neither be a merchant, nor the owner of a vessel, should apply to any branch of a foreign government, to desire an embargo might be taken off, or some old debt paid, and ask whether such a person ought to be punished?

If it were intended to cover all cases of this kind, the resolution does not go far enough. It only embraces cases of "controversy and dispute." It ought to extend to all objects of negociation with foreign powers, as an interference in any, would be equally an usurpation of executive authority; and a citizen of the United States who shall enter into any negociations with the government of Great Britain, on the subject of renewing that part of our treaty with them which will at a certain period expire, would surely be as guilty as one who should correspond with the government of France on the subject of Peace. Both cases, if either, are equally usurpations of executive authority.

Mr G. thought, therefore, that this resolution, in some respects, covered too much ground; in others, too little. He believed, however that the criminality of any of these acts, did not lie in their being usurpations

of the executive authority, but in the nature of the crime committed.

Ther is, faid he, another difficulty in this reſolution. In the general manner in which it is brought before the houſe, it is quite a novel ſubject of legiſlation. All nations puniſh citizens who carry on correſpondences of a criminal nature with foreign governments. Of this nature would be an invitation of a foreign power to invade a country. Thus, to add one inſtance more to thoſe adduced by the gentleman from S. Carolina, he would mention the caſe of Switzerland, where the armies of France were called in by certain individuals to overturn the country.——The reſolution ought, therefore, to be made general, and confined to caſes of a criminal nature. He did not know that any nation ever paſſed a law to puniſh perſons for holding a correſpondence with foreign governments. He believed, in certain ſituations, ſuch a correſpondence would be highly improper In our ſituation, for inſtance, ſaid he, it would be extremely improper for a member of this houſe to enter into a correſpondence with the French Republic, becauſe this country is at preſent in a peculiar ſituation; for, though as we are not at war with France, an offence of this kind would not be high treaſon, yet it would be as criminal an act, as if we were at war; but, as he had already ſtated, the nature of the correſpondence muſt con itute the crime, and not the act of correſpondence. Thus, our Conſtitution has ſaid, to adhere to the enemies of the United States, and to afford them aid and comfort, is treaſon; but as we are not at war with France, an act of this kind could not be treaſon. It might therefore, be declared, that though a crime of this kind cannot be conſidered as treaſon, it ſhould nevertheleſs be conſidered as a high crime. Not that he was convinced it was proper to legiſlate upon the ſubject at all; but if at all, it ought to be upon the nature of the crime.

But with reſpect to the conduct of an individual, he agreed with the gentleman from Virginia, that if a man of his own accord, out of a pure love for his country, out of a ſincere deſire for peace, or out of his hatred for war, were to go over to France to uſe his endeavors to prevail upon the Government not to undertake the ſubjugati n of our country, and to exert his endeavors, however weak they might be, to prevail upon that government to put an end to their depredations upon our commerce; or to prevail upon perſons in power there to offer ſuch terms of accommodation to our Government, as he ſuperſuaded would be accepted, he ſaw nothing either criminal or improper in ſuch a conduct, but the contrary. Whether ſuch a man had exiſted, he could not at preſent ſay, as he wanted information upon the ſubject; but if there had, he would ſay, he thought there was nothing in his conduct either criminal or improper. He was willing, however, to ſuſpend his judgment on the caſe alluded to, until he had the expected information before him. With reſpect to the reſolution, if it was properly modified, he did not know that he ſhould have much objection to it; but he could by no means agree to it in its preſent form.

Mr Dana could not ſubſcribe to the opinion of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, that the reſolution before the houſe is either inaccurately or improperly expreſſed. That gentleman did not ſeem fully to underſtand the impor of the words uſed. He objects to the word *uſurpation*, though no other word could have been uſed with ſo much propriety. It was not intended, by this reſolution, to provide againſt all correſpondence with foreign governments, but againſt ſuch only as ought to be carried on by the Executive; and when an individual undertakes to correſpo d in ſuch a manner, it is then, and then only, that he uſurps the executive authority The word is, therefore, a neceſſary part of the general definition of the reſo lution. In the details of the law, it might be ſaid more particularly in what this uſurpation ſhould conſiſt; and the gentleman from Pennſylvania himſelf cannot deny, that all uſurpations of the executive authority ought to b puniſhed, and this is all that is propoſed by the reſolution. The gentleman ſays, a correſpondence ought to be judged of by its nature, which alone rendered it criminal, or otherwiſe. This opinion every one muſt ſubſcribe to. And what correſpondence is moſt likely to be criminal? The gentleman objects to the caſe which has been alluded to being criminal, yet he allows it might be proper, in our preſent ſituation, to puniſh perſons who ſhould correſpond with the French Government.

Mr Gallatin ſaid, he made uſe of the words, "afford, aid and comfort."

Mr D. thought the gentleman had ſpoken as he had ſtated. At any rate, ſaid he, this poſition is true; and this unauthoriſed correſpondence muſt have led to an opinion in the French Government that they had numerous friends in this country, and have encouraged them in their meaſures againſt us.

Mr D. thought the inſtance which the gentleman from Pennſylvania had alluded to as an indivi ual writing a letter was not in point. He would give him one, in his opinion, much more ſo. Where two hoſtile armies are in the field, the general officer who ſuffers his troops to negociate with the enemy, would not, he believed be conſidered as either very c reful or ſkilful. But the gentleman from Pennſylvania has ſuppoſed that very worthy individuals might carry on a correſpondence with a foreign government ſo as to deſerve praiſe, inſtead of cenſure. It is poſſible, indeed, great and eminent characters, whoſe individual opinions might be known to have great weight in this country —that of General Waſhington, for inſtance —might be much reſpected in Europe; but any great and reſpectable character, who regarded the honor of his country, who filled a great ſpace in the view of mankind, would never go abroad in an obſcure, mean, and ſly manner, without the knowledge of his own government, to ſettle differences with a foreign nation. Could there be found, indee d, an individual without any public character, or reputation for public ſervices, who would be willing to go on ſuch an errand, every man of ſenſe would laugh at the ridi culous vanity of ſuch a man. No individual of America, undiſtinguiſhed by eminent ſervices, if he had the ordinary abilities of the American character, would ever undertake ſuch an embaſſy; if he did, he would certainly be deſpiſed for the weakneſs of his intellects and his inflated vanity; beſides being conſidered as having ſome other object in view, and as making this a mere cover for other deſigns. Mr D. would not diſgrace the American character by ſuppoſing that ever ſuch a man can be found; ſuch an one would merit being confined in a *mad houſe*, and be ſuppoſed to go forward as an agent of a *French Facti n* in this country. (If the gentleman from Pennſylvania does not like this term, he muſt give him another; it expreſſed his own idea.) And in every inſtance of this kind, the perſon thus employed muſt be conſidered as acting in direct hoſtility with the authority of our government, and againſt the general character of our country It is proclaiming to the enemy, the diviſion of your country. It is a crime of ſerious magnitude, as the perſon thus acting, muſt be conſidered as the agent of a faction, waiting only for an opportunity of joining the enemies of their country. He did not believe ſuch a faction has really exiſtence. He knew there had been reports to this effect, which had placed a man high in rank in this government at its head; but he could not believe in his place that men in ſo exalted a ſituation could be guilty of ſuch conduct; he was not authoriſed to liſten to any ſuch ſuggeſtions and therefore would not.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania ſuppoſes the houſe ought not to legiſlate on this ſubject, until they receive information from the Preſident relative to our foreign affairs; but as this was intended as a general proviſion, unconnected with any particular caſe, it was wholly unneceſſary in his opinion, to wait for this communication.

Mr. Pinckney ſaid, he ſhould not have troubled the houſe on this occaſion, had it not been for the doctrine which had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) which he conſidered as extremely dangerous in a republican government, and which had a tendency to ſubvert all order and good government under whatever form they may exiſt. If he underſtood the gentleman rightly, he ſaid, 'he ſhould not be aſhamed of having been concerned in any negociation which has lately taken place, provided he had, by that means, obtained peace for this country; and that he believed the people of this country would be ſatisfied with ſuch an embaſſy, provided peace was the reſult.' He thought this doctrine ſubverſive of every principle of republican government, the great and leading doctrine of which is, that the ſenſe of the majority ſhall govern; that when this ſenſe is proclaimed by the proper organs, it ſhall be abſolute; that no one can pretend to interfere ſo as to counteract the proceedings of the people of this country as expreſſed by its legal organs. This doctrine, ſaid Mr. P. cannot be controverted. He believed the gentleman's good intentions for the peace of his country had diſmiſſed his better judgment. Peace is deſirable, is moſt welcome to every country, and highly eſſential to its welfare. This wiſh of the gentleman for peace may have induced his better judgment to have brought forward a ſentiment more prejudicial than the bitterſt war.

Upon what principle is it, ſaid Mr. P. that an individual ſhould interfere in the general management of the affairs of his country, even to procure peace to it? It muſt be upon the ground that his private ſentiments ought to prevail over the legal government of his country; and it would not be confined to the idea of giving peace to the country; becauſe, if it was the opinion of this individual, or of any party, that the country ought to go to war, the ſame reaſoning would hold good; ſince it will be thought more beneficent, at ſome times, to enter into war than to remain at peace. Times may come—they have come in all countries—when it will be more eſſential to engage in a war, under all its diſadvantages than to remain at peace.

Mr. P. knew of no caſe, no ſituation in which it could be lawful or right for an individual to interfere with a foreign government at the time when any negociation is going forward by legal authority. Such an interference can have but a bad effect. It ſhews at leaſt, that there is a party in the country divided from the government, who take upon themſelves a ſeperate negociation, and ſet up a diſtinct power, which they wiſh to be paramount to the legal authority.

He did not think the gentleman from Virginia had formed a correct idea of the ſentiment of the American people, when he ſaid, he believed, on his return from an unauthoriſed embaſſy, of the kind alluded to, he ſhould have received their thanks for having given peace to the country. Under the preſent circumſtance, he thought the gentleman calculated illy; as his calculation was founded on an idea of the puſillanimity of the people; that they are afraid of war, and glad to have peace upon any terms, or by whatever means. He did not think that this is the ſentiment of the American people. They love peace, and would go as far as any people to preſerve it; but he believed when they have exhauſted every means of conciliation in vain; when theſe conciliatory meaſures have produced nothing but new aggreſſion, and no proſpect of an honourable adjuſtment of differences remains, in ſuch circumſtances, he believed they would chooſe war rather than peace.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania had himſelf agreed that it would be wrong for any party to hold correſpondence with France under our preſent circumſtances; but that gentleman draws a diſtinction between a party and an individual, which he did not underſtand, as he could not conceive why an individual was not equally juſtified with a party in holding any ſuch correſpondence.—If it was an uſurpation, it matters not whether it be by an individual or a party—both are alike criminal. A party might be more dangerous; but an individual is equally criminal.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania has made ſeveral objections to the motion, on the ground of its interfering with individual negociations about their own private concerns. Theſe had been fully anſwered by the gentleman from Connecticut, by ſaying that theſe reſolutions had no reference to any other negociations but thoſe of peace or war between a foreign nation and the United States. He might add, that it is merely an inſtruction for a committee to report a bill, and if any fear exiſted with reſpect to an interference with private buſineſs, when the bill came in, this could be eaſily guarded againſt. He hoped, therefore, the meaſure would be agreed to.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, January 1.

Intereſting News.

[We have received by expreſs from Salem, German papers to Nov. 2, brought by a veſſel which arrived there, after 60 days paſſage; and through the ready attention of Mr. Kahler, are enabed to preſent the public with the following intereſting tranſlations:]

LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 21.

Yeſterday lieut. Waterhouſe arrived at the Admiralty Office, with a letter from Vice Admiral Kingſmill, incloſing a copy of the diſpatches of Commodore Warren to him, to wit:

On board the Canada, Lough Swilly, Ireland, October 16.

SIR,

IN compliance with your orders, which I received by the Kangaroo brig, I ſailed with my ſhip the Canada, of 74 guns, the Robuſt of 74, the Foudroyant of 80, and Magnanime of 44, to the heights of Archillhead. On the 10th inſt. were joined by the Melpomene, of 44, and the Doriſo 38 —The latter I ordered to cruize between the Iſle of Tory and Roſſes, in ſearch of the enemy. The ſame evening were joined by the Amelia of 44, which had parted with the Ethalion, of 8, Anſon of 44, and Sylph of 18; and ſaid that thoſe veſſels had been carefully obſerving the manœuvres of the French ſince Sept. 17 On the 11th we fell in with theſe veſſels, and ſoon after, on the NW. of us, got ſight of the enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of one 80 gun ſhip, 8 frigates, a brig and a ſchooner. I made the ſignal for a general chace, and to form the line of battle as our ſhips came up with them. Which, however, we did not do till the 12th, owing to a heavy ſea and our enemy's being to windward. Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather we continued the chace through the 11th day and the nigh . At half paſt 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th, we ſaw the enemy not far from us. They formed a cloſe line of battle, and advanced to us on our ſtarboard ſide. But we did not meet till 7 o'clock—as the chace had ſcattered my veſſels. I made the ſignal for the Robuſt, to lead and langage, which was inſtantly obeyed and the other ſhips formed after her. The action commenced twenty minutes before 8 o'clock. The Roſſes bearing 15 miles SSW. of us. At 11 o'clock the Hoche ſurrendered after a gallant defence. All the frigates at that moment fled. A ſignal was made for purſuing them; and in five hours after three of them were captured. The remaining five eſcaped for that time. All theſe frigates, as well as the ſhip of the line, were new and full of troops, proviſions, ammunition, &c to forward their deſigns in Ireland. With pleaſure I obſerve, that the behaviour of all my officers and ſailors, was ſuch as evinced the warmeſt affection for their country. I left capt. Thornborough, with the command of the Magnanime, Ethalion and Amelia, to take charge of the prizes and conduct them to port. I expect him here every moment. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

P. S. The following ſhips were in the battle, viz.—Canada, Robuſt, Foudroyant, Magnanime, Ethalion, Melampus, and Amelia. The Anſon did not arrive till after the action—as ſhe had, in the chace, carried away a top-gallant-maſt. I have ordered my lieutenant, Turguand, to take charge of the Hoche.

LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 23.

Capt. Moore, of the Melampus of 36 guns, on the 13th of October, captured on the Iriſh coaſt, the French frigate Reſolute, of 40 guns and 500 ſailors and ſoldiers. She was, in company with the Immortalite, of 44 guns with 600 ſailors and ſoldiers. She did not get near enough to engage till the Reſolute had ſtruck, after which ſhe ſheered off.

Two letters are received from Earl St. Vincents containing diſpatches from the Nile to Aug. 25. On that day the boats of the Goliath took the French ſhip Torride of three 18 pounders and 70 men, as ſhe lay at anchor under the caſtle Bequier. Aug. 22, before Alexandria, the Alemene, took a Packet Boat of 2 guns, and 61 men, from Toulon.

LONDON, October 23.

A letter from Count Craven informs, that the Melampus had captured one of the veſſels which eſcaped from the late action, which makes the whole number of veſſels captured five. Other accounts add, that the veſſels firſt taken had all arrived at Lough Swilly.

In addition to Warren's Official Letter, it appears by a communication poſted at Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, at 2 o'clock yeſterday, that the veſſels captured by him had arrived at Lough Swilly—& that three French frigates had been driven into Sligo Bay.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.

This morning arrived a packet, which left Dublin laſt evening at 7 o clock. The paſſengers ſay, that three French frigates had been brought into Sligo.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.

Advices received this day from Sligo, ſtate that three French frigates, captured after the late battle, arrived ſafe in that harbour.

GLASGOW, Oct. 19.

This day a French frigate, with only her mizen maſt ſtanding, was brought into Glaſgow harbour, by an Engliſh frigate. In the captured frigate are 3000 men, and in the others of the fleet were 2000. Their commander's name was Hardy. In one of the captured ſhips was found Theodore Wolfe Tone.

LONDON, October 23.

A letter from Capt. Trowbridge to Lord St. Vincents, contains the following:

"The Arabian and Egyptian workmen having deſerted the French—and the French not being uſed to the heat could not open the channels from the Nile, by which the ciſterns at Alexandria are ſupplied with water. There is, therefore, a ſcarcity of water, as well as of proviſions. The proviſion fleet, which ſailed from Toulon the beginning af Auguſt, and on which the French army in Egypt principally depended, returned, on being informed of Nelſon's victory."

Letters from Donnegal, of October 15, ſay, Lord Bridport had taken a ſquadron from Breſt, conſiſting of 14 veſſels.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

A Cartel ſhip has arrived at Dover, the commandar of which ſays, that the combined Engliſh and Ruſſian ſquadrons in the North Sea, had entered the Texel, and landed troops, which attacked the forts, while Lord Duncan engaged the Dutch fleet; and that he had ſucceeded in taking a part of it.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

Letters from Meſſina, dated Oct. 10, ſtate, that a veſſel from Alexandria had arrived there, with intelligence that Buonaparte's army, after a bloody battle (in which even the victorious Arabs loſt 12,000 men) was reduced to a few thouſand and was fled to Alexandria. One account (for which we will not vouch*) ſays B. is taken priſoner. [*Does it not follow that the other parts of the intelligence is vouched for?]

MALTA.

Advices from Naples of Oct. 20, ſay, that their lateſt news from Malta was highly pleaſing. The Malteſe are perfect maſters of the iſland, though a few Frenchmen yet remain at St Elmo. That the knights there had ſent to Trieſte, to invite the return of their brethren, who had emigrated ſince the landing of the French; aſſuring them of the eſtabliſhment of the former government.

PARIS, October 22.

Off Toulon, on the 11th of October was ſeen eleven ſhips of the line, which, at firſt, were ſuppoſed to be Ruſſians, but afterwards found to be Engliſh.

Our government are more diſpoſed for peace than heretofore—and a majority of our legiſlature are in its favour, ſince our loſs of the battle at Abuckar (near the Nile) We flatter ourſelves and hope it will influence the ſittings at Raſtadt to make the deſired concluſion.

For four days the Redacteur, and all our papers, have been filled with the official letters from Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamations the commanders iſſued in Egypt

By his letters the army was not diſcouraged by the account of the loſs of the fleet, but rather enlivened to encounter all dangers with the officers.

The General's head quarters were at Cairo. Of priſoners he had only a few; but the camels and horſes he had taken, were reſerved for an expedition which was a ſecret.

He embraced every opportunity to work upon the people. An air balloon which he ſent up at Cairo, was above the underſtanding of theſe ignorant mortals. They tho't him a meſſenger from Mahomet. His *Horſe Artillery* had created great conſternation.

A meſſenger to one of the chiefs, bringing an account of a defeat, was aſked, "How large is the French army." He took up a handful of ſand, which he threw up in the air, ſaying "*There count them!*"

The General's ſoldiers divided the booty which they took from the Mamelukes; on ſome they have found from 3 to 500 Louis d'or, or the value in gold.

Buonaparte pictures the Arabians as the worſt of beings. In large hordes they ſwarmed like clouds round his army, and harraſſed his rear guards. Plundered and murdered every one who fell into their hands. They have not kept their treaty, which he had concluded on the 5th July, with 13 of their Beys. In which it was ſtipulated, that they ſhould give him as many men as were neceſſary to oppoſe the Mamelukes. And, on the other hand, the General had promiſed to give them back, *after he had conquered Egypt*, all the lands which had belonged to them.

Buonaparte, with theſe 13 Cheilks, ſet round a table, where it was further agreed and determined, that he who did not fulfil his promiſe, ſhould incur Hell's flames. Probably the Chielks could not anſwer for what their hordes did.

On the 12th July, Mourat Bey, had a large body of horſe troops and batteries on the Nile, and 10 gun boats. From both ſides were exchanged more than 1500 cannon ſhot. The Turks had already taken 3 of our gun boats; but two of them were re-taken and the third burned. After this the army was not interrupted on their march.

On the 21ſt July, before Cairo, we had a battle. The Mamalukes loſt 2000 men killed [*as ſtated in the* Newburyport *paper*] Mourat Bey, and ſeveral other Beys, were wounded. Four hundred camels, with baggage, *and fifty cannon were taken*, our army loſt *thirty* killed, and *one hundred and twenty* wounded. In the night the Beys fled from Cairo, and burned their ſhips. The people *plundered* their houſes, and on the 22d the French entered the city.

The General iſſued two PROCLAMATIONS:

Buonaparte to the Chielks, &c. of Cairo, dated head quarters, Gazi, July 22.

"Yeſterday the Mamalukes were moſtly killed or taken priſoners! I am in purſuit of the fugitives. Send me the veſſels on the other ſide of the water, and a deputation, acknowledging you ſurrender to me! Let bread, meat, ſtraw and oats be in readineſs for my army! Be without fear—as no body wiſhes your welfare more than I do!"

Buonaparte to the people of Cairo.

"People! You have done well not to declare againſt me. I am come to deſtroy the Mamalukes. To protect commerce and the inhabitants. Every one who is in fear ought to remain quiet; and thoſe who have fled may return to their houſes, I ſhall eſtabliſh a divan of perſons, &c."

A third Proclamation to the Pacha of the Grand Seignior, declares, he may remain in his place, and have his effects ſecured to him.

Ibrahim Bey had fled with his family and effects to Salchich, where Buonaparte purſued him; but before the General entered the City, the Bey had left it. Being the laſt where freſh water was to be had.

The Mamalukes have defended themſelves bravely. They are well dreſſed and equipped.

On the 13th Auguſt when he left this place, he received the unfortunate account of the loſs of the fleet—Having on the 6th July adviſed Ad. Brueys to come to anchor in the harbour of Alexandria within 24 hours, if not, to land the artillery, and the effects belonging to the army. As it was the opinion of the engineers, that the road of the Abuchir was not ſafe for the fleet. But to his great aſtoniſhment he was apprized, on the 27th July, that the fleet remained there at anchor. He diſpatched his adjutant to prevail on the admiral to ſet ſail, but unfortunately this meſſenger came too late.

The general ſays, under his own hand, "It ſeems to me admiral Brueys would not ſail for Corfu before he was ſure he could not enter the harbour of Alexandria, or until the army was in ſuch a ſituation that no retreat might be neceſſary. If he has done amiſs he has expiated it by his glorious death. Fate, which has in many inſtances proved our ſuperiority on land—has, in this favored our rivals on the water.

But as great as this misfortune is, it cannot be attributed to the unſteadineſs of luck—It will not leave us! When I arrived at Alexandria I was informed that the Engliſh had been there, with a much ſtronger force than ours. I ventured to land in a gale, and was almoſt ſhip-wrecked in the attempt. When I reached the ſhore, I threw myſelf upon the ground, (a ſignal was juſt then given for an armed ſhip, which however proved to be La Juſtice) I cried out "*Fortune! ſhouldſt thou leave me! No! attend me only a few days longer!*" I marched the whole night, and attacked, by the break of day, Alexandria, with 3000 men, without cannon, or even cartridges to our guns And in 5 days I was maſter of Roſetta and Demenhur, which declared me ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN EGYPT!

In theſe 5 days our fleet ought to have been in ſafety from the Engliſh. Let their force againſt us be what it would. But far from it! They remained the whole Meſſidor, ending July 18, expoſed. They received on the firſt hermidor, (19th July) from Roſetta a ſupply of rice for two months—The Engliſh ſhewed themſelves in 10 days with a ſuperior force in theſe waters: and on the 29th July, our fleet received information of my conquering and entering Cairo; but when Fortune ſaw that her favors were not regarded, ſhe left our fleet to its own fate.

RASTADT.

At Raſtadt, Oct. 25. The tedious Congreſs was ſtill in ſeſſion. The French Deputies had ſent an expreſs to Paris, for the advice of the Directory relative to the laſt propoſitions made to them; and on this advice, probably, hangs the event of peace or war.

The Ruſſian army, which has been marching to the German territory, has halted to wait the deciſion of the Congreſs. This deciſion is, it is likely, now about to be made.

PASSAWAN OGLOU.

It is but juſtice to ſtate that our laſt information contradicts the former relative to this rebel. We now find him ſtill in power, and it is even ſaid he has gained a victory over the Turks.—The Coalition, however, between Ruſſia and the Porte, muſt we think, ſoon operate his ruin.

BOSTON, January 1.

The Foreign News

We this day communicate to the readers of the Mercury is intereſting and correct. It is tranſlated from Hamburgh papers four days, and Altona papers ſix days later than before received. The tranſlations are made by Mr Kahler, whoſe ability and integrity are too well known to permit a ſuſpicion of accidental or intentional error. Theſe accounts confirm our news of Tueſday laſt, in moſt of its items, and contradicts none of them. The total deſtruction of the Breſt fleet bound for

land is ascertained beyond query. Sir J. B. Warren took the Hoche of 80 guns, and 3 frigates—The Melampus took one frigate, 3 were carried into Sligo Bay, and 1 into Greenock, which make the 1 ship of the line and 8 frigates. The Hoche is rated in a French Register at 130 guns.—We have inserted one article relative to an attack on the Texel, which is taken from the Hamburgh correspondent, of October 31.—The Altona Mercury, of about the same date, has a similar paragraph. British papers have heretofore hinted at a design upon this rendezvous of the Batavian fleet.—The dispatches from Buonaparte, &c. are of an ancient date and are only noticed as curiosities. The account from Messina, corroborating other intelligence, announcing the French defeats in Egypt, appear, in a degree, warranted by Gen. B's own letters—in which he confesses the bravery, equipment and enmity of the Mamalukes and Arabs. Indeed it may be inferred that the Editor of the Vienna Gazette vouches for most of the particulars in the statement.—We observe nothing contradictory of the advices of the conflagration of the transports. The late information on the subject implied that the event happened about the 19th Sept. To say the French Government is rendered more favorable to peace by Bruey's defeat, is a bold assertion for a Paris Paper—and may therefore be concluded a stubborn fact But they have therefore lost the opportunity of making a good bargain. In grasping at too much they probably will get nothing. The Germans can find reasons for breaking off the Negociations at any time.—The German troops are ready, and the Russians at hand to assist them, in case of a renewal of hostilities.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

On Saturday the Senate again resumed the trial of the Impeachment of William Blount, when Mr. Ingersoll, in a neat and eloquent Speech of two hours, finished the defence in support of the Plea against the jurisdiction of the Court. After which Mr Harper, with his usual ability, made a reply of two hours against the Plea, and in support of the jurisdiction of the Senate. The Court adjourned to Monday morning, when, it is expected, judgment will be given on the question of jurisdiction. If the judgment should be against the jurisdiction of the Senate, the whole business will of course, fall to the ground, but if the judgment of the Court be against the Plea, and in favour of the jurisdiction, then the trial, it is presumed, will proceed on the articles of impeachment.

January 8.

From a Hamburg paper of October 27.

HAGUE, Oct. 23.

Stricter means have been lately proposed to prevent the introduction of English goods, and it is now decreed, that after the 31st of October none of English merchandise specified in the ordinance shall be imported into the republic [of Batavia] by land or by sea, on pain of the confiscation of the said merchandize and the banishment of the importer. This decree has been already sanctioned, and the directory has announced it to the people by a proclamation.

KNOXVILLE, December 18.

Agreeably to the Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, for convening the Legislature of this State, the Senators and Representatives met accordingly, the Senate proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when the Hon. WILLIAM BLOUNT was chosen, and conducted to the Chair.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, *January* 18.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia,

Friday, January 11th, 1798.

The House according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, on the state of the commonwealth, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Callis reported, that the committee of the whole House, had according to order had under their consideration the state of the commonwealth, and had come to two resolutions thereupon, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same were again read, and are as follows:

1. The General Assembly of Virginia, considering that the privation of personal rights, solemnly sanctioned by the constitution and laws of the United States, is arbitrary, and unjust.—That the right of election to office, is one of the most important secured, thereby to the citizen; and that it ought not to be destroyed, or impaired, especially by regulations having a retrospective operation.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the proposition from the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, having for its object, the exclusion of certain citizens from their eligibility to offices, which they now actually possess; and, the exclusion of other persons who may become possessed thereof, upon the performance of certain conditions held out to them by existing laws: Thus by a retrospective regulation, improper in itself, and inconsistent with the spirit of all our civil institutions; infringing the rights of persons, solemnly guaranteed by the constitution and laws—is arbitrary, and unjust, and that it ought not to receive the approbation of the General Assembly.

2. The General Assembly, nevertheless, concurring in opinion with the Legislature of Massachusetts, "that every constitutional barrier should be opposed to the introduction of foreign influence, into our national councils"—*Resolved*, That the constitution ought to be so amended, that no foreigner who shall not have acquired rights under the constitution and laws, at the time of making this amendment, shall thereafter be eligible to the office of Senator, or Representative in Congress, of the United States; nor to any office in the Judiciary or Executive Departments.

The first resolution being read a second time, was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

The second resolution being read a second time, a motion was made, and the question being put to amend the same, by inserting after the word "Judiciary" in the last line thereof, the word "Military."

It passed in the negative.

And then the main question being put, that the House do agree with the committee of the whole House, in the resolution as reported.

It passed in the affirmative, ayes 132, noes 13.

On a motion made by Mr. John Fox, seconded by Mr. Tate—*Ordered*, That the names of the ayes and noes, on the foregoing question, be inserted in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are—Messrs. Bailey, Cabell, Ware, Anderson, Porterfield, Walker, Chaffin, Giles, Peage, White, Otey, Tate, Baker, Breckenridge, John Miller, Fletcher, M'Guire, Colwell, Buckner, Spencer, Bedford, Harrison, Cheatham, Thomas A. Taylor, Hatcher, Daniel, Roberts, Shackelford, Peterson Goodwin, Pegram, Booker, Westwood, Webb, Herbert, Jennings, Horner, Haden, Payne, M'Gill, Wolfe, Greer, Ben. Cook, Bynum, Rieves, Mordecai Cook, Hall, Pleasants, Heath J. Miller, John Mathews, Jones, M'Kinzie, Royall, Snyder, King, Starke, Thompson, Fisher, Simons, Selden, Price, Godwin, James Johnson, John Allen, Tazewell, Young, Richard Corbin, Thomas Lewis, Morris, Turner, Wallace, Pollard, Gregory, Joseph Carter, Powell, Clapham, Callis, Meriwether, Francis Eppes, Roebuck, Hill, Mark Alexander, Rich. H Corbin, Evans, Ingle, James S, Mathews, Josiah Riddick, Watkins, Hurst, Claughton, Freeman Eppes, Woods, Wright, M'Kinly, Clarke, Devin, Mosely, Woodson, George K. Taylor, Pope, Brooke, Robinson, M'Coy, Conrod, Rentfro, Hadden, Barnes, Caruthers, Andrew Alexander, Chas. Lewis, Browning, Gatewood, Dulaney, Robert Goodwyn, Mercer, Stannard, Nat. Fox, John Fox, Faulcon, Seward, Booth, Mason, Cary, Burnham, Lee, Hungerford, Meek, Crockett, Shield, Griffin, Andrews, Foushee, Newton—132.

And the names of those who voted in the negative are—Messrs. Nicholas, Ruffin, Bolling, Perrow, John Taylor, Tyler, Cavendish, Prunty, Cocke, Scott, Peter Johnston, Cureton, Davis—13.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said resolutions to the Senate, for their concurrence.

From Philadelphia, Jan. 8.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 5th instant.

"Accounts received yesterday from an Eastern port, mention that a vessel had arrived there in a short passage from the West-Indies, with the information of Hispaniola being declared independent, and that the flag established there was a white one with three Negro Heads."

It is reported that a dreadful massacre of the whites by the mulattoes, in which 500 of the former suffered, recently took place at Fort Dauphin.

A fire Engine has recently been invented by a Mr. Elijah Orisbee, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.—The following description of the machine is given in a Providence paper.

"This Engine proposes the following advantages over the English pump Engines: It is of a simple structure, consisting of no other machinery than a crank and fewer, and can therefore be afforded much cheaper, and is less liable to be out of order; it takes up but about half the room, and by the application of the same force will throw water one quarter further. Its simplicity, cheapness and compactness, will render it convenient for many domestic purposes, as washing windows, watering gardens, &c. The same properties will render it equally useful on shipboard, where it will not only answer its general purpose of quenching fire, but by the help of a hose, will wet every sail in the ship.

A letter from Martinique says, two French frigates have landed 800 men at Guadaloupe, and taken Victor Hughes by force on board with an intent to carry him to France; and that the governor of Cayenne had been served in the same manner.

[Balt Intelligencer.]

SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1799.

A Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the sums necessary to be appropriated for the service of the year 1799.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the house of representatives of the United States,

THAT for the service of the year 1799, the following appropriations, as detailed in the estimates herewith transmitted, appear to be necessary:

	Dols.	Cts.
For the civil list, or the support of government, including the contingent expenses of several departments and offices, the sum of	504,206	83
For defraying the compensation of clerks in the several loan offices, and for books and stationary as heretofore allowed by temporary acts of congress, the last of which will expire at the close of the present year,	13,000	
For the payment of annuities and grants,	1,603	33
For the support of the Mint Establishment,	13,300	
For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, including a sum of twenty thousand dollars, estimated as being requisite for the relief of destitute seamen, & exclusive of the annual appropriation of forty thousand dollars, authorised by the act March 19, 1798,	53,000	
For the payment of expenses incident to the treaties with Great-Britain, Spain and the Mediterranean powers,	187,506	
For the support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers,	44,281	8
For the ordinary contingent expenses of government,	20,000	
For establishing trading houses with the indians, being the amount unexpended of a former appropriation, which will expire at the close of the present year,	110,000	
For satisfying miscellaneous claims and expenses, including an additional estimate for the purposes of the act of June 13th, 1798, respecting Loan Office and Final Settlement Certificates, &c.	19,000	

For the Military Department, viz.

The support of the army including pay, rations, cloathing, hospital, ordnance, quarter-master, and Indian expenses; the defensive protection of the frontiers, and contingencies, agreeably to the estimate of the secretary of war; the sum of, Dolls.	4,202,005	
From which may be deducted the sum appropriated by the act of July sixteenth, 1798, towards defraying the expenses under the act to augment the army of the United States,	900,000	
Leaving to be provided for,	3,302,005	
For the payment of military pensions, - -	93,400	

For the navy department, pursuant to the estimate of the secretary of the navy, viz:

For completing the ships ordered to be built by the acts of congress, dolls.	671,504	24
Arms and military stores	233,000	
Contingencies and casualties,	100,000	
The expense of maintaining the present naval establishment, including the marine corps, for an entire year, is computed at 2,420,180 dols 15 cts, but as the whole number of ships will not be in service more than 6 months of the year 1799, the sum required for that year is estimated at no more than,	1,862,112	43
For the support of 8 revenue cutters during the year 1799,	117,591	92
Total amount,	29,84,208	59
From which sum is deducted a balance of former appropriations, applicable to the purposes stated in the foregoing estimate,	823,887	14
Leaving to be provided for the sum of	2,160,321	45
Making in the whole	6,521,617	09

The funds out of which appropriations may be made, for the purpose before mentioned are—

First, The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1799, which sum is, by law, annually reserved for the expense and support of government.

Second, The surplus of revenue and income which may accrue to the end of the year 1799 after satisfying the objects, for which appropriations have been heretofore made; and,

Third, The proceeds of the loans which may be negociated on the credit of the United Staes, pursuant to either or both the acts of Congress, passed on the sixteenth of July, 1798, the one, entitled, "An act to enable the President of the United States to borrow money for the public service;" and the other, entitled, "An act making certain appropriations, and to authorise the President to obtain a loan on the credit of the direct tax."

The Secretary respectfully observes, that the expenses of the revenue cutters have been hitherto defrayed by the collectors of the customs, out of the proceeds of the duties on imports & tonnage, & charged in their accts. as expenditures incident to the collection of the said revenue; several of the cutters now in service are, however, well calculated for co-operating with larger ships, for the defence of the sea-coast and of commerce; and, while so employed, order and economy will be promoted by an arrangement for subjecting the expenditures to the controul of the Navy Department; on this ground, the expediency of an appropriation for defraying the expenses of several of the said cutters is submitted.

The Secretary also transmits a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year prior to the first day of October last, being the last period to which an account can be prepared.

All which is most respectfully submitted by

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December the 22d, 1798.

THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATES

Accompanied the above letter of the Secretary of the Navy.

Amount of cost of building and equipping a Seventy four gun ship, of 1,620 tons, exclusive of military stores.

Live oak timber,	dollars	40,000
White oak and pine, &c.		30,000
Labour,		85,100
Cables, rigging, cordage, &c.		32,400
Smith's work,		30,400
Anchors,		3,200
Marling,		5,500
Sail maker's bill, two suits, including canvas,		16,200
Joiner's bill, including stuff,		7,800
Carver's bill,		1,620
Rigger's do.		2,240
Tanner's do.		700
Painter's do.		3,240
Cooper's do.		4,860
Block maker's do.		3,240
Boat-builder's do.		1,620
Plumber's do.		2,430
Ship chandlery,		9,720
Turner's bill,		1,215
Copper bolts,		10,960
Sheathing copper, nails, &c.		17,440
Woolens, for sheathing		1,215
Contingencies,		31,600
Dollars		342,700

Estimate of pay and rations of the officers and crew of a ship of war of 74 guns—Complement 650 men, for 12 months.

		Dolls. per month.	*Dolls per annum.*	*Rations per day.*
	Commander, at	75	900	6
5	lieutenants,	40	2,400	15
2	lieutenants of marines,	30	720	4
16	midshipmen,	19	3,648	16
3	master's mates,	20	720	6
1	surgeon,	50	600	2
3	surgeon's mates,	30	1,080	6
1	clerk,	25	300	1
1	carpenter,	20	240	2
8	carpenter's mates,	19	1,824	8
1	boatswain,	20	240	2
4	boatswain's mates,	19	912	4
2	yeomen of gun room,	18	432	2
1	gunner,	20	240	2
18	quarter gunners	18	3,888	18
1	chaplain,	40	480	2
10	quarter masters,	18	2,160	10
2	gunner's mates,	19	456	2
1	armourer,	18	216	1
1	steward,	"	216	1
1	cooper,	"	216	1
1	sail maker,	20	240	2
1	cockswain,	18	216	1
2	master at arms,	"	216	1
1	cook,	"	216	1
87			22,776	116
280	able seamen,	17	57,120	
170	ordinary ditto	12	24,480	
63	boys,	8	6,048	
50	marines,		3,720	
	Dollars		114,144	
	Total pay,		114,144	
	116 rations per day, amounts to 42,340 for 12 months.		11,885	20
	Dollars		126,029	

Estimate of provisions for 650 men, for 12 months.

		Dolls.	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*
503	barrels beef, at	13		6,539	
503	barrels pork,	17		8,551	
1982	gallons of molasses,		75	1,486	50
234	cwt. rice,	4		936	
3136	lbs. butter,		15	420	40
42375	lbs. cheese,		12	2,925	
1982	lbs. candles,		20	396	40
2811	gallons vinegar,		30	843	30
14056	gallons of rum,	1		14,056	
2346	lbs. soap,		13	304	98
86	barrels flour,	8		688	
80	barrels indian meal,	4		320	
1660	cwt of bread,	3	33	5,533	33
235	gallons lamp oil,	1		235	
1186	bushels of potatoes,		50	593	
287	cwt. salt fish,	6		1,722	
	Dollars			45,911	91

RECAPITULATION

Pay and subsistence,	126,209	20
Provisions,	45 9 1	21
Medicines and hospital stores,	5 000	
Contingencies,	40,000	
Dollars	316,941	11

Amount of cost, for building and equipping a ship of war of 18 guns.

Different tradesmen's bills.	*Price per ton. 300 tons.* *Doll.*	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*
Shipwright's bills,	44		13,200	
Cables, rigging and Cordage,	18		5,400	
Smith's bill,	12		3,600	
Anchors,	2		600	
Masting,	3		900	
Sail-makers and canvas, two suits,	8	25	2,475	50
Joiner's bill, including stuff,	2	25	675	
Carver's,	1		300	
Rigger's,	2		600	
Tanner's,		33	100	
Painter's,	1		300	
Cooper's,	1	75	525	
Block-maker's,	1	50	450	
Boat-builder's		67	200	
Plumbers	1		300	
Ship chandlery,	4	50	1,350	
Turner's bill,		40	120	
Sheathing copper, nails and rudder braces,	12		3,600	
Woolen for sheathing,	75		225	
Contingencies, such as ballast stores, camboose, rum wharfage, porterage, superintending, &c.	26		7,800	
Military stores,	20		6,000	
Total amount in dolls.	162	40	48,720	50

Estimate of the proposed addition to the navy.

The annual expense of a 74 gun ship, per estimate, is dollars 216 941. 11—12 will therefore amount to	2,603,293	32
The annual expense of a brigantine of 18 guns, per estimate, is dol's 51,989 10—6 will therefore amount to	311,934	60
Extra annual expense attending converting three ships of 24 guns into 32 gun frigates	34,051	04
Amount of proposed addition	2,949,278	96
Annual expense of the existing Establishment,	2,434,261	10
Dollars	5,383,540	06

—DIED—

Lately at Smithfield, Mr. SOLOMAN WILSON, formerly of this city

———On Tuesday last JOHN LYNE, Esq of this city—an old and very respectable citizen. His death is much lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Richmond Temporary Theatre,
CITY HALL.
On Saturday Evening, January 19, 1799,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A favorite Comedy called
The JEW;
OR
Benevolent Hebrew.
To which will be added the Musical FARCE of
The Quaker;
OR
May Day Dower.
Tickets to be had at Prichard & Davidson's Book store, at the Office of the Examiner, at the Printing-Office of Samuel Pleasants, jun. and of Mr. Mann, at the Ticket Office under the Hall.

AT a meeting of the TRUSTEES of the UPPER APPOMATTOX COMPANY, held at CHINQUEPIN CHURCH in the county of AMELIA, on the 12th DECEMBER, 1798.

Resolved, that the further sum of TWENTY DOLLARS be paid on each share on the FIRST day of MARCH next, it being a fifth requisition.

Resolved, that the Treasurer do proceed indiscriminately to enforce by law the collection of all arrears due upon delinquent shares.

Resolved, that the Superintendants on the first day of June next, do proceed from the mouth of the Canal, up the river, and remove all Mill-Dams which have not locks or slopes, for the safe passage of Boats according to law.

Edmund Harrison,
Edward Mumford,
Rich'd. N. Venable,
Francis Eppes,
John Archer,
John Royall,
John Wily,

Attest,
Thomas Pride, Clerk. 2w

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday last, an apprentice lad, by the name of THOMAS CHILDRAY; who has about ten months of his time to serve yet: It is likely he is lurking about Four Mile Creek, where he came from—As he has gone off without any just cause, and probably will endeavor to get into employment, I hereby forewarn all persons from employing him in any way whatever, and whoever will deliver him to me shall have the above reward.

WILLIAM M'KIM.
January 16th, 1799. 3w

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD HOLT, late of Essex county, are hereby requested to make them known on or before the 15th day of June next.——— And also those who have claims against the estate of SAMUEL DOGERS, dec. late of the same county, are hereby requested to bring them in well authenticated, on or before the 27th day of February next, as a final settlement and distribution of said estates is likely to take place on or about the times above mentioned. And this advertisement will be plead in bar of any claims brought in afterwards, by

RICHARD HOLT, Adm'r.
3d January, 1799 3w

TO BE RENTED,
From this day, that well known
Tavern,
FORMERLY occupied by Mr. JOHN ROPER at Rocketts, and known by the name of *ROPER'S TAVERN*; with a valuable Garden, Lumber-House, and Stables, &c. It will suit for a private family as well as a tavern, the house having every convenience necessary. Apply to

FRANCIS LEWIS,
near Richmond.
Henrico, January 16, 1799. 3w

Notice.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
Garden Seeds
FOR SALE,
Of the last year's growth, by
NATHANIEL ANDERSON,
at the Falling Garden.
Richmond, Jan. 16, 1799. 3w

CASH,

And the higheſt Market Price given for

Six per cent Stock

OF THE

United States,

By A. DUNSCOMB.

FOR SALE,

THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF

ABINGDON,

(VIRGINIA.)

CONSISTING OF

One Quarter Acre, front Lot on main ſtreet, on which is erected a large new two ſtory framed Houſe, containing, amongſt other rooms, an elegant Store room, fit for the reception of a conſiderable quantity of goods, & a compting room adjoining in which is a fire place ——There is alſo on the ſaid lot a very good Kitchen and a paled Garden.

One Quarter Acre, back Lot incloſed, ſeparated from the former by an alley of 16 and a half feet wide, on which is a good Stable.——And

One Out Lot, adjoining the back Lots, containing about thirteen acres of excellent Land, incloſed in a good fence. About half the ſaid lot is cleared; the reſidue abounds with valuable timber and fire wood.

The above property lately belonged to Meſſrs. M'Cormick & Liggett, and is at preſent owned by Mr. Adam Zantzinger, of Philadelphia, Merchant, and will be diſpoſed of at Public Sale, to the higheſt bidder, on the THIRD TUESDAY in April next, on the premiſes, if not ſooner ſold by private contract. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer may be accommodated with a part or the whole as he may chooſe; and unqueſtionable titles made

The terms will be made known by the ſubſcriber, reſiding one mile and a half below Abingdon. Who acts by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. Zantzinger.

ROBERT CRAIG

November 8th, 1798. (am)

I have reſumed keeping

PRIVATE LODGINGS.

Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid, and general ſatisfaction given by

ROBERT CRAIG

VIRGINIA:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

BETWEEN

Archibald Anderſon, Henry Garret and Martha his wife, David Anderſon, Thomas Meriwether and Polly his wife, Francis Anderſon, Elizabeth Anderſon, Lucy Anderſon, William Anderſon, and Sarah Anderſon; which ſaid Archibald, Martha, David, Polly, Francis, Elizabeth, Lucy, William, and Sarah, are children of David Anderſon, deceaſed, and the five laſt of whom being infants, appear by the ſaid Thomas Meriwether, their next friend, Jaſper Anderſon, Waddy Thompſon and Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas Anderſon, David Anderſon, Sarah Anderſon, Cicily Anderſon, Nancy Anderſon, and Edmund Anderſon. which ſaid Jaſper, Elizabeth, Nicholas, David, Sarah, Cicily, Nancy and Edmund, are children of Richard Anderſon, deceaſed, and the three laſt of whom, to wit, Cicily, Nancy, and Edmund, being infants, appear by the ſaid Jaſper, their next friend,

AND

Samuel Giſt, Nathaniel Anderſon, Thomas Anderſon, and Benjamin Toler, defendants.

THE defendant, Samuel Giſt, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol of the ſaid city.

(A Copy)

Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

FOR SALE,

214 acres of Land,

More or Leſs,

BEING the tract, lying upon the Brook, in Henrico county, about ſix miles from this city, ſold by Thomas Williamſon to Patrick Henry, eſq. and by him and Dorothea his wife, to James Thomſon. For particulars apply to Mr. Archibald Bryce of Goochland county, or to

JOHN FORBES.

Richmond, 20th Dec. 1798. (tu 6w

Waſhington's Reports.

THE ſubſcribers to WASHINGTON'S REPORTS are requeſted to apply for their copies, at Prichard and Davidſon's Book-Store, where the firſt volume is ready for delivery.

Prichard and Davidſon have a few copies for ſale—price THREE DOLLARS.

November 12, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A NEW DOUBLE GEARED

MILL,

With ten acres of LAND,

LYING in Henrico county, adjoining the lands of William Randolph of Wilton, and Col. William Heth, five miles below Richmond and one from James river. —A good Dwelling Houſe at the Mills lately repaired which will accommodate a ſmall family. This mill is on a never failing ſtream, and watered by a canal which has ſtood the greateſt freſhes without damage, and there is no danger of her ever being damaged or blown up by floods of water. This mill was ſet to work in January laſt, and has ground upwards of 600 barrels of corn, all country griſt. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my ſtate of health will not allow me to pay that attention to buſineſs which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unneceſſary to give any further deſcription. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe will view the premiſes, and judge for themſelves. One third of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Intereſt from the date will be required if not punctually paid. A ſecurity on the property to inſure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given.

HALES SHARPE.

Henrico county, Four Mile-Creek, Auguſt 2, 1798. [tf]

VIRGINIA:

AT A COURT HELD FOR HALIFAX COUNTY,

On Monday the 27th day of Auguſt, 1798

William Carr, *complainant,*
againſt
William Glaſs and Sarah his wife, Robert Shaw & Patſey his wife, Haily Shaw and Rebecca his wife, Jeſſe Hodges, Joſeph Hodges, Chainey Hodges & James Hogdes, heirs of James Hodges, deceaſed, *defendants.*

} IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, William Glaſs and Sarah his wife, Robert Shaw & Patſey his wife, Haily Shaw & Rebecca his wife, Joſeph Hodges, Chainy Hodges and James Hodges, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the complainant by his counſel, *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next and anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the City of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

(A Copy)

Teſte,

BERRYMAN GREEN, p. c. h.c

At a court held for Montgomery county, the 6th day of September, 1798

Henry Price, complainant,
Againſt
John Die, defendant,

} In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that the ſaid defendant is out of this country: On the motion of the complainant by his counſel, *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendant appear here at the April court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in ſome public newſpaper in this ſtate for two months ſucceſſively, and another copy poſted at the front door of this Courthouſe.

A Copy,

Teſte,

CHARLES TAYLOR, c. m. c

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to a generous public, for the great encouragement he has met with in his line of buſineſs; and begs leave to inform his friends & cuſtomers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be ſupplied with STILLS on the ſhorteſt notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all ſize finiſhed and ready for delivery, made on the beſt and moſt improved principles, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as uſual.

☞ The higheſt caſh price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD.

Notice!

THE Subſcriber is fully authoriſed to adjuſt all matters relative to the eſtate of the late Colonel PETER RANDOLPH, deceaſed. He has therefore to requeſt of thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, to make them known to him during the next ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, in Richmond, as he will be there for that time. He has alſo to requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

CREED TAYLOR.

Nov. 13, 1798.

LAW BOOKS

For ſale at

SAMUEL PLEASANTS' PRINTING-OFFICE.

Ambler's Reports
Gilbert's Reports
Peake's Niſi Prius
Parker's Reports
Rowan's Trial
Mitford's Pleadings
Schieffer's Practice
Stubbs' Crown Circuit
Sayer's Reports
Hatſel's Precedents
Hardres's Reports
Hargrave's Tracts
Jacob's Court Keeper
Sayer's Law of Coſts
Lawyer's Magazine
Miller on Government
Morgan's Eſſays
Cruiſe on Uſes
Cowper's Reports
Douglas's Reports
Caſes in Equity
Sheppard's Touchſtone
Saunders on Uſes & Truſts
Tidd's Practice
Trials per pais
Pigot on Recoveries
Solicitor's Guide
Dyer's Reports
Doctor & Student
Selton's Analyſis
Davies's Reports
Pleader's Aſſiſtant
Showers' Reports
Vattel's Law of Nations
Hinde's Chancery
Reeves' Hiſtory Engliſh Law
Newnam's Conveyancing
Euer's Pleadings
Fearne on Remainders
Hale's Pleas
Higmore on Bail
Attorney's Vade Mecum
Conroy's Reports
Proctor's Practice
Powell on Deviſes
Perkins' Conveyancing
Salkeld's Reports
T. Raymond's Reports
Buller's Niſi Prius
Law of Partnerſhip
Raymond's Reports
Clerk's Inſtructor
Finch's Chancery
Cruiſe on Fines
Wooddeſon's Lectures
Ward's Law of Nations
Eſpinaſſe's Niſi Prius
Kyd on Bills of Exchange
Viner's abridgement (24 vols.)
Atkyns's Reports
Andrews's Reports
W. Blackſtone
Croke's Reports
Modern Reports
Burns' Law Dictionary
Burnes' Notes
Blackſtone's Law Tracts
Williams's Conveyancing
Williams's Juſtice
Criminal Law
Leach's Crown Law
September 7.
Runnington on Ejectments
Attorney's Pocket Book.
Vernon's Chancery
Strange's Reports
Richardſon's Practice
Wynne's Eunomus
Wilſon on Fines
Moſeley's Reports
Gilbert on Deviſes
Swift's Syſtem
Crompton's Practice
Veſey's Reports
Sullivan's Lectures
Hale's Common Law
Natura Brevium
Veſey Jun.
H. Blackſtone
State Trials
Bunbury's Reports
Bankrupt Laws
Barriſter
Boſcawen on Convictions
Barton's Suit
Impey's Pleader
Comyn's Reports
Harriſon's Chancery
Hale's Pleas
Mallory's Entries
Rights of Engliſhmen
Yelverton's Reports
Gilbert on Tenures
Wilſon's Reports
Talbot's Caſes
Peere Williams's Reports
Frazer on Elections
Hullock's Law of Coſts
Gilbert on Replevins
Sheridan's Practice
Forum Romanum
Foſter's Crown Law
Ridgeway's Reports
Cooke's Bankrupt Law
Powell on Powers
Powell on Mortgages
Sayer on Damages
Kelynge's Reports
Heywood's Digeſt
Green's Bankrupt Law
Law of Attornies
Kyd on Awards
Every man his own Lawyer
Dogherty's Crown Circuit
Barlemaqui on Law
American Juſtice
Marten's Law of Nations
Wright's Tenures
Jones on Bailments
Laws of the United States
Henning's Juſtice
Boſcawen on Penal Statutes
Brown's Dictionary
Coke on Littleton
Crown Circuit Companion
Foublanque
Gilbert on Executions
——— Rents
———'s Practice
———'s Law of Evidence
——— on Replevins
Noy's Maxims
Powell on Contracts
——— Mortgages

Marſhall & Syme,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, RICHMOND,

HAVE FOR WHOLESALE,

A General Aſſortment of

MANUFACTURES,

For which Country Produce or Approved Notes will be taken.

Doctor Philip Larus,

Surgeon & Dentiſt,

Duly examined in Europe,

TAKES this method of offering his ſervices to the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, and informs them that he purpoſes to perform all Operations on the Teeth—He Cleans, Files, Regulates, Extracts, and fills decayed Teeth with Gold or Lead——He waits upon Gentlemen and Ladies at their own houſes, by notice at Bower's Tavern.

Richmond, 17th Dec, 1

Wanted Immediately,

A WOMAN,

OF good character, to Cook, Waſh. &c. for a ſmall family.——ALSO

A Boy

From 10 to 12 years old. Enquire of the Printer.

January 8, 1799.

THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS

Are for Sale at this Printing-Office, viz.

A collection of State Papers, relative to the War againſt France, now carrying on by Great Britain, &c. containing authentic copies of Treaties, Conventions, Proclamations, Manifeſtoes, Declarations, Memorials, Remonſtrances, Official Letters, Parliamentary Papers, London Gazette Accounts of the War, &c. &c. &c &c. many of which have never before been publiſhed.

Philadelphia Monthly Magazine
Winterbotham's Hiſtory of America
Gordon's ditto ditto
American Revolution, written in the ſtyle of ancient hiſtory
Goldſmith's Animated Nature
——— Hiſtory of England
Burton's Lectures on Female Education and Manners
Godwin's Enquirer
——— Political Juſtice
Giſborne's Enquiry into the Duties of the Female ſex
Darwin's Botanric Garden
Miſs Moore's Eſſays
Knox's Eſſays
Large folio Bibles
Davies's Sermons
Inſtructor
Bloſſoms of Morality
American Preceptor
Jones on Bailments
Caroline of Litchfield
Trials & confeſſions of John Hauer, Charles M'Manus, &c. for the murder of Francis Shitz, at Harriſburg, (Penn.) June term, 1798.
Morſe's American Gazetteer
——— Georgraphy
Scott's Gazetteer
Pike's Arithmetic, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A number of Elegant

PRINTS,

MAPS, &c.

January 8, 1799

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleaſants' Printing-Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

HENNING'S

Virginia Juſtice,

[NEATLY BOUND AND LETTERED.]

Where alſo may be had,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING,

Containing;

I. Leſſons in Spelling from one Syllable to Seven.

II. A large collection of Proverbs and Maxims, of one and two Syllables.

III. Eighty-one of Dodſley's Fables, being more than half of the number in that entertaining Book—each ornamented with a handſome metal Cut.

IV. A collection of Words nearly alike in Sound, but differing in Senſe.

V. A Table of Contractions.

VI. An Explanation of the Uſe of Points, Stops, and certain Marks uſed in Writing and Printing.

VII. Eſſay on the Sounds of the Letters in the Engliſh Language.

☞ The above Book is recommended by ſeveral of the moſt eminent Teachers on the Continent—and has been generally preferred to any publication of the kind that has yet appeared in America.

December 25th, 1798.

LEATHER

FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber has a few Bundles of excellent Northward

Soal-Leather

for ſale, either by the bundle or ſmaller quantity.

ALSO—Moſt kinds of other LEATHER at his Currying ſhop, oppoſite Richard Bowler's tavern.

James Lownes.

Richmond, 1ſt 10th mo. 1798.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

BUONAPARTE'S CAMPAIGN IN ITALY,

During the fourth and fifth years of the French Republic.

BLANK BONDS

For ſale at this Printing-Office.

Thomas Gilliat

HAS imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, an extenſive and well ſelected aſſortment of

FASHIONABLE

FALL GOODS

Which is now ſelling off, at his uſual low prices, for Caſh or Country Produce.—Alſo a large ſupply of the following Articles, will be ſold low for Caſh or at a moderate advance, on ſix months credit:

Kendall Cottons,
Duffel and Roſe Blankets,
White and Coloured Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks and Coatings,
Yarn and Plaid Hoſe,
6-4 and 7-4 Cloths, well aſſorted colours and prices,
Small Caſes of Hardware and Cutlery, well aſſorted,
Caſks of Pewter and Glaſs-Ware, each aſſorted,
Boxes of Hats, ditto.
Callicoes and Iriſh Linens,
Britiſh and German Oznaburgs,
Sacking and Roſe,
Shot and Gun Powder,
Seine Twine.

RICHMOND, October 25th, 1798. } 1f

J. Proſſer & Wm. Moncure,

Have connected themſelves, to tranſact buſineſs in the

Auction and Commiſſion line,

under the firm of

Proſſer & Moncure

in the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. HICKS, CAMPBELL and CURRIE; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of caſh made if required.—Any buſineſs intruſted to their management will be ſtrictly attended to and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved.

JOHN PROSSER,
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, 14th June, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable Mulatto Male

SERVANTS,

One of them has been brought up to waiting in a houſe, and is acquainted with his buſineſs—the other is alſo a houſe ſervant, and is beſides, a very good driver.

—ALSO—

A middle aged Negro Fellow.

The above Negroes having wives in Richmond, and being therefore unwilling to remove to the country with their preſent owner, they are ſold to accommodate them, and not on account of any objections to their conduct.—For terms apply to

PROSSER & MONCURE.

Oct. 19, 1798. (tf)

FOR SALE.

20 qr. caſks } old Red Port Wine of ſu-
20 pipes } perior quality;
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Teneriffe do. do;
Porter packed in caſks of 3 doz. each;
Old Weſt India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whiſkey;
Loaf Sugar
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Siit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut Herrings:

The above articles have juſt come to hand, and being principally on conſignment, will be ſold very low, for caſh, by

Gamble & Temple,

Who have as uſual a good aſſortment of

DRY GOODS

on hand, which will be ſold on equitable terms.

Richmond, June 11, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING between eight and nine hundred acres, lying on James river, and adjoining the town of Mancheſter. About one hundred and fifty acres of this land is cleared and under good fences, the balance in wood and well timbered—the buildings are new, and fit for the reception of a ſmall genteel family. Any one inclinable to purchaſe, on application will be ſhewn the premiſes by either Maj. Obadiah Smith or Mr. James Scott, who are empowered in my abſence to contract for the ſame and make a title. Approved Bonds will be received in payment, and poſſeſſion made agreeable to the purchaſer.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Cheſterfield county, October 16, 1798. }

Juſt received

And for Sale at this Printing Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

Monroe's View

OF THE

Conduct of the Executive.

—Alſo—

Gallatin's Speech

ON THE

Foreign Intercourſe Bill,

WITH AN APPENDIX.